

A Chicago man has given \$1100 for an 1804 dollar. Some of us occasionally feel that a 1904 dollar would be worth more than that.

The International Peace Congress will again meet in 1905, unless some of its leaders are in uniforms at the front in a world fuss at that time.

Chicago should have more night schools. If there were more accommodations of this character there would be fewer holdups, the Chicago Post avers.

The kidnaper of Perdicaris having raised the standard of revolt, the Sultan is prepared, doubtless, to wish that Mr. Roosevelt had got his "Raisuli dead."

A learned physician says that the smoke nuisance is the principal cause of tuberculosis in the cities. It is also the principal cause of the jaundry-man's prosperity.

It will be some satisfaction, says the New York Evening Sun, if the Slocum affair results in sweeping reforms which will make such a disaster impossible in the future.

United States Treasurer Roberts' assertion that \$10 bills are popular is undoubtedly true, and the more a fellow has of them the better he feels, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

Despite the assertion which has lately been iterated that the President of the United States has more power than the King of England, the truth remains that the King has privileges in the way of wearing red neckties and plum colored breeches, declares the Boston Transcript.

The British Government in India is offering prizes to officers who will learn the Tibetan language. Considering the Anglo-Saxon's normal aversion to acquiring any other tongue than his own it would seem more sensible to spend the money in trying to induce the Tibetans to acquire a knowledge of English.

The Hungarian commercial museum has officially informed the American consul-general that there is an opening in Hungary for from two thousand to three thousand car loads of wheat bran, says the Atlanta Constitution. The incident is a strong piece of evidence that the severity of the drought in central Europe has not been exaggerated. The Hungarian farmers usually have plenty of stock feed and a big surplus for export.

Certainly "the world do move," asserts the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune. What would the pioneers of this region fifty years ago thought if they were told that in the autumn of 1904 a party of four people would start from South Bend after a 2 o'clock dinner, visit Buchanan, Niles and Edwardsburg, Mich.; Elkhart, Osceola and Mishawaka, Ind., stopping to chat with friends at each town and reach home in prime condition for tea at 6 o'clock, making a circuit of sixty-five miles in four hours. Yet this one-time impossible feat was accomplished on the other afternoon.

If we consider the inconceivable amount and variety of impurities which are constantly arising from the surface of the earth in the form of gases, created by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, we can easily understand that the air must be heavily charged with them, says the Agricultural Epitomist. They would indeed very soon suffice for the destruction of all animal life, but for the provision for their withdrawal from the atmosphere and restoration to the soil by the falling rain. The air is pure and sweet after a shower, because the rain has absorbed and carried off the offensive matter with which it is charged, and the rain water is nutritious and unfit for animal consumption because it contains these impurities. But if filtered through the soil it emerges as a spring of pure water having deposited in the soil all the fertilizing ingredients it contained, just where they were within reach of the hungry plants which feed upon them. It would be hard to find in the whole system of nature's wonderful works a more beautiful or perfect illustration than is here afforded of the simple and quiet manner in which the most important results are attained, and the economy which forbids the loss of the smallest particle of material with which her storehouse is filled.

# WRAPS AND GOWNS

## Wrinkle About Portieres.

To prevent portieres catching underneath the door when opened quickly, screw a small ring (such as are used for picture frames) into the center of the door frame, to this fasten a blind cord sufficient to reach to bottom of curtain. Put another ring in the center of the door at the top, thread the cord through and fasten to the bottom of the curtain, and as the door is opened so the curtain rises.



WHILE THE TEA DREWS

Bolero lines, to be at all modish, must cling close to the figure. One handsome black velvet gown had applique of white kid for trimming.

Moleskin will certainly be worn by those who purchased garments thereof last winter.

Broad bows of pink and blue velvet, covered with glittering sequins, are shown for the hair.

A questionable fad is a slender watch chain encircling the waist and suspending the watch in front.

Silk belts that match the gown are draped tight without buckle, delineating the suppleness of the waist.

There was never a more favorable time to get out odd bits of old trimming and use them to good advantage.

Narrow toes have broadened and wide toes have narrowed and the compromise is a sensible and pleasing width.

## Corday Hat Stylish.

The Corday hat is pre-eminently stylish, but a thing of horror unless worn by the right woman. A hat of this kind recently noted was of pale blue chenille, with ruffles of pale blue taffeta. In the chenille crown large squares were wrought by means of white strands woven in. Besides the ruffles turning downward outside, what ought to have been the brim, the hat boasted for its sole decoration a few pale blue roses—a creation of the milliner's art, which was set on so care-

## Blouse or Shirt Waist.

This shirt waist will be found most excellent for all the waistings of the season, cotton, linen, silk and wool, and is as smart as it is simple, besides suiting stout figures well, there being no greater mistake extant than the theory that such are at their best in plain waists. The wide tucks at the front that give ample fullness below the stichings, and the broad box plait at the center, are both new and desirable, and combine most satisfactorily with the plain back. The model is made of cheviot, white with lines of blue, and is worn with a blue linen stock. But this last can be anything one may prefer, or can be omitted altogether in favor of ribbon tied in a big bow, although it really is admirable both for this special waist and as



a model for the odd ones of which there can never be too many.

The waist is made with fronts and back that are fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams, and is gathered at the waist line, the back being drawn down smoothly, the fronts made to drape over the belt. The sleeves are the accepted ones of the season, and are finished with straight cuffs, and the shaped stock finishes the neck.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/4 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of any width for stock.

## Worn at Chicago Horse Show.

An effective and elaborate white gown in India lawn and lace insertion, seen at the Chicago horse show, had a narrow pointed bodice girdle and above the girdle were puffs of lace and the material, which fitted the tight-fitting lining perfectly. This extended to the line of a yoke, where a lace berthia was set about the shoulders. The sleeves were made of puffs of the lawn and lace and ended at the elbow. The hats worn at the horse show were very elaborate, the Gainsborough, Reynolds and Victorian styles predominating. Black hats with colored plumes are much in evidence. Velvets are the rage for evening coats. There are several kinds, and liberty and chiffon velvets are deemed the most desirable.—Chicago Record-Herald.

lessly as to appear to have dropped on the crown accidentally.

On a slim, fair trial that hat would have been attractive, but topping a figure inclined to embonpoint and face fat and good-natured, as was its unhappy destiny, it was—well, out of place.

## Weapon for Policeman.

A Chicago man has combined a policeman's club and revolver in one weapon, and the combination is so arranged that in his peaceful moments close scrutiny alone would show the officer to be armed with anything other than the old-fashioned rattle. The club, which is of ordinary appearance, comprises a handle portion and a club portion, screwed together. The handle carries a hammer or trigger mechanism, and when desired the handle and club may be separated and a revolver cylinder applied between them, thus converting the mace into a revolver.

## Misses' Skirt with Shirred or Plain Yoke.

Full skirts that fall in soft, graceful folds appear to gain in favor day by day and are peculiarly becoming to young girls. This one can be gathered at the upper edge to form puff shirrings, or once only and joined to a contrasting yoke, but in either case the fullness is made to form box



plaits at the lower edge. The model is made of embroidered batiste, with a band of heavy lace applique, but all the pretty stuffs—silk, wool, cotton and linen—are equally appropriate. The shirred yoke is much liked and is always pretty when the figure is slender, but when, as often is the case in young girls, additional bulk at the belt is to be avoided, the plain yoke made of lace or of other fancy material is to be preferred.

The skirt is cut in one circular piece, straight lengths of the material being sewed together to give the necessary width, and when shirred is arranged over the foundation that also serves for the plain yoke when shirrings are not used.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of applique and 1/4 yard of all-over lace when yoke is used.

## Popular Separate Blouses.

Again and again it has been prophesied that the separate blouses must be put one side, but as yet practical women will not give them up. The between blouses, dressy enough for theater or luncheon, but high-necked and long sleeved, seem to get prettier and prettier. The loveliest of them all are made of those exquisite flowered silks—with shadowy flowers that fade in out of the background in so artistic a way. Those exquisite soft crepes with flower prints are charming draped and trimmed with tiny hand-run tucks, or puffs, or lace. Soft drapery silks are very good—but so are stiff silks, and a combination of both.

The soft chiffon failles, in exquisitely soft shades of pink, or blue, or violet, make up into beautiful blouses. But, besides silk, soft fine woolen stuffs—mostly white, are being used a great deal. Albatross, silk-and-wool stuffs, soft wool crepes and a dozen others are made up into as attractive blouses, in their way, as the silks are in theirs.

## Magnificent Evening Coats.

One of the novelties of the season in the way of an evening coat is cut on the lines of a mandarin's coat, richly embroidered in colors and gold thread and lined throughout with Chinese sable. This sable is even rarer than the Russian fur and is less expensive. It has a very long nap and is in two distinct colors, a rich mouse gray near the pelt and cinnamon brown at the tip. Among the newest evening coats are those made of flowered satins and silks. They are quite full around the skirts and profusely decorated with lace and touches of fur.

## A Pretty Fall Fashion.

A pretty fashion which has been started of late is that of wearing cockades of colored velvet or ribbon, one on the left side of the corsage rather high up, and the other on the right side at the waist line. They are large and are generally of a contrasting color to that of the gown with which they are worn. Rosettes of burnt orange velvet make an exceedingly pretty accompaniment to a smart afternoon gown of brown plisse chiffon.

## Millinery.

The hat scarf differs from the veil in that it is wound about the hat, never over the face. New scarfs are of lace in black, white and colors, with embroidery in self color and contrasting colors.

Ribbons of all descriptions are to be used upon the new hats. Among the new ribbons are the plaids, the floral, the moire and double-faced colorings, satin and taffeta.

The high crowns will lead in the large hats, the Directoire and the Gainsborough being the most popular.

The English round hat will be a favored hat this season.



To remove rust from steel cover the article with sweet oil and leave it for two or three days, then dust it thickly with finely powdered, unslaked lime and rub till the rust disappears. Lemon juice will remove most stains from the hands and grease from kitchen tables. This being the case, it is well to save the squeezed-out lemon used in cooking for cleansing purposes.

Flatirons should be washed every week and always kept in a clean, dry place. Few housekeepers use sufficient wax in ironing. Do not allow your irons to become red hot, as they will never again retain the heat.

To remove iron stains on marble apply to them a mixture of oxalic acid and methylated spirits, leave it on a short time and then rub dry with a soft cloth. Lemon juice will sometimes remove the stains.

When winds blow and there is frost in the air put handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs and all small articles in the wash to dry in a pillow case. The fabric is spared whipping by the wind, they will freeze dry and be quickly gathered for ironing.

## Velvet Ribbon Trimming.

A most modish trimming for taffeta dresses is supplied by narrow velvet ribbon. A chameleon silk, sheening blue and crimson and beruffled from head to foot, has each ruffle trimmed with four rows of crimson velvet ribbon, the widest stripe half an inch wide and the narrowest scarcely an eighth. It is not permitted to put these ribbon trimmings on by machine, either; they must be painstakingly put on by hand.

## Mastic Taffeta and Lace.

Coats of light-colored as well as black taffeta are among the smartest of all wraps for little girls and are most charming. The model shown is in the lovely shade known as mastic, trimmed with applique of heavy ecru lace and large dull gold buttons, but



there are many bandings that are equally good in style. Fancy braids are many and oriental embroideries are exceedingly handsome in quiet tones. The coat is eminently simple and is loose and ample, with a big becoming collar at the neck. To make it for a girl 10 years of age will be required 5 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 44, or 2 1/2 yards 52 inches wide.

## About Veils.

In black and white there are many arrangements.

In colors the dot invariably matches the tint of the veil.

Chenilles are the favorite, though embroidered and velvet dots are seen.

Automobile veils are not now so often seen gathered on a small circular frame.

## For Ceremonious Occasions.

For ceremonious gowns the most popular colors are white, wine, mastic, putty and chalk, and all of the new silks and vellings may be found in these shades.

## Smart Skirts.

Circular-shaped skirts, cut bias, with matched edges at the center of the front, are quite smart for striped plaid or checked materials. Checked moiré looks particularly well when so developed.

## Knows a Lot, but Not Everything.

The following advertisement appeared in a recent issue of the London Post: "I do not know everything, but I will undertake anything, anywhere, any time. I know America from pork yards to the hub of culture, Australia from Kauri to Bottletree, the continent taught me French, German and other things, familiar with all stocks, deeds and lawyers' genial ways, can draw and plan to scale, reviewers say I can write, 35 and tough."

## Courtship in the Ukraine.

In the Ukraine, when a girl falls in love with a man, she goes to his house and declares her passion. If he declines to accept her she remains there, and his case becomes rather distressing. To turn her out would provoke her kindred to avenge the insult. The young fellow has no resort left but to run away from home until the damsel is otherwise disposed of.

## The Biggest Fee.

An expert stenographer informs me that the biggest fee known in the profession is \$100,000, out of a celebrated piece of litigation in Pennsylvania some years ago that involved some \$14,000,000. Some of the stenographers in the case were able to retire from business completely after the work was done.—Boston Herald.

## Would Be Trying Test.

Do you suppose that many Aztec children were named in honor of the little stone god presented to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce? Imagine giving a haughty stare at an Aztecville policeman at 2 a. m. and saying, "Y' mistaken my fren"; I not 'toxicated. M' name is Mister Tlanizcalpantecutli."

## Uncle Allen.

"This prejudice against 'race suicide,'" said Uncle Allen Sparks, "is about as inconsistent a thing as I know of. We applaud human beings for being the parents of a dozen children and we curse the unpretending house fly for being the mother of a million children."

## Bachelors, Be Warned!

The woman who jerks her head as she walks is not uncommon, and on close acquaintance you will find that she is given to fickleness. She trifles a little too much with love, and is just the woman to miss a good husband and be sorry afterward.—Exchange.

## Plant Which Kills Hunger.

In Peru is found a singular plant capable of quelling hunger or thirst for several days. It is named erythroxylon coca. The plant appears to narcotize the nerves of the stomach and suspend the digestive functions without affording nutriment.

## And This Is Love.

Some one asks, "What is love?" A Leavenworth girl by the pretty name of Mildred Marguerite Wilson is to change it to Mrs. George Michael Przbigowsky. We know no better answer to the question.—Atchison Globe.

## Youngster's Real Grievance.

A curly-haired chap, aged 5, confided to some visitors in an agitated tone: "It's enough to drive a man crazy to have his mamma get up in the middle of the night and spank him 'cause he wants to talk."

## Dog Steals Slippers.

Two men were charged with stealing slippers from a church at Clontarf, Ireland, and the slippers were found on the premises. Later it was discovered that a sacrilegious dog had stolen the slippers.

## Faith in Signs.

"De man dat tries to make a rabbit's foot take de place of hard work," said Uncle Eben, "is gwine to lose a heap of his faith in signs one o' dese days."—Washington Star.

## Value of Sense of Humor.

Of all the charms, both intellectual and physical, which the great Creator has bestowed upon womankind, surely the gift of laughter is the most to be desired.—Exchange.

## Voltaire's Tribute to Japanese.

"The whole conduct of the Japanese shows them to be a people generous and easy, but bold and desperate in their resolutions." Voltaire wrote this 150 years ago.

## Difference Recognized.

A scandalmonger is a person who talks to our neighbors about us. An entertaining talker is a person who tells us mean stories about our neighbors.

## Bribe Taker Is Convicted.

A Cape Town sergeant of police, convicted of accepting bribes from women, has been sentenced to sixteen months' imprisonment.

## Good Point About Beauty.

There's one very satisfactory thing about beauty; no matter how much you have you do not take away from any one else.

## Love's Power.

Love casts a golden glow of beauty upon the plainest object, just as the rainbow lights up gray skies.

## Mineral Water Investment.

The capital invested in the mineral water industry in Great Britain is nearly £15,000,000.

# POULTRY



## Geese.

In common geese the males and females differ in plumage, but this is not the case with the pure-bred geese. In their case the males and females are alike. The largest geese are the Toulouse, and these are popular with men that have a fancy for large fowls. If a man wants layers, however, he will choose the China. Those that raise the geese largely for feathers will choose the Embden, because their feathers are pure white, and hence the market value of them is greater than with those geese whose feathers are multi-colored. If a man merely wants to produce birds that can be marketed to good advantage he will find a cross of the Toulouse with the Embden give good results.

Where geese have access to a pond or a river they will derive much of their subsistence from the water. The writer knew of a man that lived on the banks of a river and had a large flock of geese. Across the shallow river was a starch factory, and from this a large amount of soaked corn daily ran from the sluices into the river. The geese made their living off this corn, which they fished up out of the water. It made a perfect food so far as softness and digestibility were concerned. They balanced their ration with the semi-aquatic plants growing in the river and along its margin. There are many like situations where a flock of geese would save what would otherwise go to waste.

Shallow ponds in summer teem with fish, water beetles, worms and other forms of life. A flock of geese shows great enjoyment in hunting their own food in such places. Geese are also consumers of some of the bugs that disturb the peace of the farmer. One man told the writer how he used to use them for the destruction of potato bugs. The geese would travel down the rows, darting their heads now to this side and now to that. They consumed in the course of a day a very large number of bugs. The fault to be found with them was that they did not do their work perfectly, but left colonies of bugs here and there, which later had to be destroyed by other agencies.

The goose lays from twenty-five to fifty eggs and if she could be bred up to lay more would become more popular on the farm. Perhaps it is possible to ultimately develop geese to lay as many eggs as hens, but that result is a long way in the future at the present time.

## Freshness of Eggs.

There are many old ways of testing the freshness of eggs. Some of them may be of little value. Here is one that is going the rounds, but for which we cannot vouch. It may be all right: Eggs are placed in a pan of water, giving each room enough so that its motions will not be interfered with by the others. The air in the egg will be governed according to the age of the egg, if the egg has been kept in a moderately warm state. If the eggs are just laid they will be motionless. If they are more than a week old they will partly stand on the little end. This is because the air chamber is in the other end of the egg. This air chamber grows larger as the egg becomes older and the moisture in it evaporates. When the eggs get still older they will stand up straight in the water and when very old will float.

This test of course would be of no value in the case of pickled eggs or of eggs kept in cold storage where the temperature was so low that the evaporation of moisture from the eggs would be very small.

## Fowls for Market.

The farmer should not wait till he is ready to market his hens and roosters before separating them from the rest of the flock. Those that are to be so disposed of should be separated from the rest at this time. If they are to be sold for the Thanksgiving market they should be placed on fattening food at this time. Chickens for market should be made as fat as possible, as the buyers want them that way. The fat is not indeed eaten, but it in some way makes the flesh of the fowls tenderer and the buyers realize that. Moreover, they are willing to pay for the tenderness that comes from the fattening process. The birds will also be tender because they have been deprived of exercise. Fowls that exercise are naturally tougher than those that do not. Four weeks feeding will sometimes add two pounds each to fowls and this makes quite a difference with them when they are marketed.

## Don't Market Unfattened Stock.

We have seen the traveling buyer of chickens drive up to the farm house and ask for poultry. We have seen the farmer get out a pan of corn and toll the hens and roosters about him, then draw them into the henyard and the work of selecting begin. The cockerels were sold without an hour of fitting. They were gaunt and lean shanked. They weighed light when put on the scales or hung on the steelyards. The farmer got out of them very little for the care he had bestowed on them. These birds should not have been sold without being fatted. Shut them up and give them at least three weeks of good feeding.

As a general thing the grape vineyard should be given clean cultivation every year.